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T H E T O B A C C O S I T U A T I O N

Summary

Larger supplies of most types of tobacco, especially flue-cured, are indicated for the 1939-40 season. Decreases are indicated for the fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar binder types.

Conditions affecting the domestic consumer demand for tobacco products probably will be more favorable than last year. Consumption of cigarettes continues with a moderate upward trend. Monthly withdrawals for 1939 show an upward trend in cigar consumption. Conditions arising from the European War cause export prospects to appear less favorable than last year.

The average price received for all flue-cured sales during August was much lower than for August 1938 - 15 cents compared with 22 cents. The flue-cured crop is indicated to be 29 percent greater than in 1938. Because of the withdrawal of British buyers, all flue-cured markets were closed by September 14.

The Georgia-Florida markets for type 14, which opened July 25, disposed of the entire crop in the shortest marketing season on record, closing August 25. The average price for the crop was 12.8 cents as compared with 20.3 cents in 1938. Types 13 and 12 averaged, respectively, 16.4 cents and 15 cents during August. The markets for 11b remained open 1 week only, with offers for the week composed largely of lower quality grades.

Maryland auction-floor markets closed September 14. The combined sales on the auction floors and on the Baltimore market to September 1 averaged about 19 cents.

Recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permit the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim a marketing quota based on acreage allotments instead of a poundage quota when the supply reaches a point above the reserve supply level, and permit the holding of a referendum on the marketing quota any time from the opening of the marketing year - July 1, in the case of flue-cured - to December 1. The marketing quota has been proclaimed at about 660 million pounds and October 5 has been set as the date of the referendum for voting on marketing quotas for the 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

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FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

The 1939 marketing season for flue-cured tobacco opened July 25 with auction-floor sales of type 14 in Georgia and Florida. The South Carolina and North Carolina border markets for type 13 opened August 3. Eastern North Carolina markets for type 12 opened August 22, and the Middle Belt for type 11b opened September 7.

Because of the withdrawal of all purchasing for British account, the South Carolina and North Carolina markets, type 13, closed September 13 for an indefinite period; eastern North Carolina markets, type 12, closed September 12; and the Middle Belt, type 11b, closed September 13. The Old Belt markets, type 11a, did not open as scheduled on September 14.

Prices in general for types sold to the closing of the markets were considerably lower than those received for the 1938 crop during the same period. The general market price for all flue-cured tobacco sold during August was 15 cents compared with 22.2 cents a year ago. Approximately one-third of the flue-cured crop indicated September 1, or 321,260,000 pounds, for which growers received \$48,191,000, had been sold over auction floors to September 1. In the preceding season, auction-floor sales to September 1 were 237,327,000 pounds, or approximately the same proportion of the crop as was sold this season, for which growers received \$53,088,000.

All the Georgia-Florida, type 14, markets were closed by August 25 and the crop had been disposed of at an average price of 12.8 cents. This compares with a season's average for the 1938 crop of 20.3 cents. First-hand sales on the Georgia auction floors this season were 101 million pounds while last year the total sales were 95 million pounds. The sales for type 12 during August were about 65 million pounds at an average price of 15 cents.

Sales of type 13 during August were about 155 million pounds at an average price of 16.4 cents, while sales of 11b during the one week in which the markets remained open were around 11 million pounds at an average price of about 12.9 cents. The 1939 crop of types 13 and 14 was of somewhat lower quality than in 1938.

At the outbreak of the World War a situation similar to that prevailing at present arose when foreign interests withdrew their buyers from the auction markets. However, at that time foreign buyers were on the market again in about 3 weeks. At the time of the release of this Tobacco Situation, all auction-floor markets in the United States remain closed. Consideration is being given to plans by which the grades normally purchased by the British trade can be absorbed when the markets reopen.

A flue-cured production of 1,014,700,000 pounds is an increase of 29 percent over the 1938 production of 785,700,000 pounds. This increase in production has resulted not only from an acreage increase but also from an increase in average yield from 861 pounds to 919 pounds per acre. Slightly decreased stocks on July 1 plus the September estimate of production make the prospective supply 1,961,000,000 pounds, or about 13 percent above the supply of 1938. This brings the supply above the reserve supply level designated by law, and the Secretary has proclaimed a national marketing quota of about 660 million pounds for the 1940 crop. A recent amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 designates the total production on the farm acreage allotment as the marketing quota for the farm. Therefore, the quota which will approximate 660 million pounds will be converted to an acreage basis. Another recent amendment to the Act of 1938 permits holding the referendum any time from the opening of the crop year to December 1, and the date for the flue-cured referendum has been set for October 5.

Flue-cured growers, warehousemen, and business men met with Department officials on September 13 to consider what should be done, and the marketing

Flue-cured tobacco: Price per pound received for warehouse sales in
Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia,
by types and months, 1929-30 to 1939-40

Type and year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Type 11:									
1929-30			13.4	17.6	19.7	18.3	16.8	13.1	
1930-31			11.4	14.2	12.0	10.1	8.6	5.5	3.7
1931-32			9.3	9.3	8.4	6.3	5.9	4.8	
1932-33			11.1	11.3	11.1	9.8	7.3	5.0	
1933-34		9.8	10.3	14.9	18.7	16.9	14.3	13.7	6.9
1934-35		25.2	27.8	32.3	28.1	18.7	16.0	9.0	
1935-36		19.7	18.1	22.0	21.3	17.4	14.4	9.5	
1936-37			24.8	23.5	23.3	19.4	17.4	13.5	
1937-38			25.9	26.2	22.9	17.2	14.0	12.0	
1938-39		22.6	21.8	24.5	21.1	16.4	14.2		
1939-40									
Type 12:									
1929-30			13.4	21.2	22.8	18.5	15.5		
1930-31			10.5	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.1	10.0	
1931-32			8.7	10.3	9.1	7.0	6.0	1.7	
1932-33			10.8	13.0	13.6	11.6	5.1		
1933-34		10.4	11.5	15.5	20.2	17.6	15.2	9.2	
1934-35		26.2	27.8	35.0	28.1	14.4			
1935-36		19.2	18.9	23.8	20.3	15.5			
1936-37			21.5	24.9	21.9	12.6			
1937-38		21.7	22.0	29.7	24.1	15.6			
1938-39		22.7	21.8	25.8	19.8				
1939-40		15.0							
Type 13:									
1929-30	13.6	16.5	15.7	17.1	7.5				
1930-31		10.2	13.7	13.9	12.1				
1931-32		11.4	10.5	6.6	5.3				
1932-33		12.0	12.3	10.8					
1933-34		12.9	13.0	12.5	12.2				
1934-35		24.1	21.0	19.0					
1935-36		21.7	17.9	16.4					
1936-37		23.2	21.1	14.5					
1937-38		23.8	20.3	18.1					
1938-39		24.2	19.4	15.3					
1939-40		16.4							
Type 14:									
1929-30	19.5	18.1							
1930-31		9.9							
1931-32	7.3	6.4	3.0						
1932-33		10.4							
1933-34		11.3							
1934-35		18.7							
1935-36		18.9							
1936-37		21.0							
1937-38	25.2	18.6							
1938-39	26.8	19.2							
1939-40	14.6	12.1							

quota is one of the results. The conference also recommended that the markets be opened again as soon as possible after the referendum is held.

Tax-paid withdrawals of small cigarettes in the 12 months ended June 30, 1939 totaled 168,016,939,000, or 2.2 percent more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. During the first 8 months of the calendar year 1939, withdrawals were 5 percent above the corresponding period in 1938. A moderate increase in cigarette consumption is likely to continue along with increased business conditions.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco during the fiscal year ended June 30 were 363 million pounds, a slight increase over a year earlier.

On July 1, 1939 the United Kingdom, which is the largest importer of United States flue-cured tobacco, had stocks on hand amounting to 543 million pounds, the largest on record. However, consumption of flue-cured leaf in the United Kingdom has continued at a high level and stocks are not considered excessive in relation to recent consumption.

In view of the European War and certain developments connected therewith, export prospects for flue-cured tobacco during the marketing year 1939-40 are unfavorable in contrast to 1938-39. The withdrawal of British buyers from flue-cured markets, high costs of war risk insurance, the conservation of dollar exchange for war necessities, and curtailment of shipping facilities are among the factors which might affect flue-cured exports adversely. The same applies also, in a lesser degree, to exports to the Far East.

Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1933-37, annual 1938-39 1/

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning July	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average 1933-37	730.1	789.2	1,519.3	674.4	21.6
1938 2/	785.7	954.5	1,740.2	793.9	22.2
1939 2/	3/1,014.7	946.3	1,961.0	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated September 1.

BURLEY, TYPE 31

The indicated production of Burley tobacco as of September 1 is 355 million pounds or 5 percent more than in 1938. The increased production is due rather to an increased yield than to a larger acreage. An estimated increase of about 25 million pounds in stocks results in an expected supply of 1040 million pounds, which is 4 percent above the supply of 1938 and 3 percent above the 1933-37 average. About three-fourths of the 1939 crop had been harvested by September under favorable weather conditions. The crop contains more body and gum than the 1938 crop, but because of the uneven and irregular growth, the crop as a whole is not of high quality. Burley is a minor export type, and it is used in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes, smoking tobacco, and chewing tobacco. Increases in cigarette consumption tend to offset decreases in consumption of chewing tobacco.

Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1933-37, annual 1938-39 1/

Year	: Production :	: Stocks, Oct. 1 :	: Total supply :	: Disappearance, year beginning Oct. :	: Average price per pound :
	: Million lb. :	: Million lb. :	: Million lb. :	: Million lb. :	: Cents :
Average -	:	:	:	:	:
1933-37	294.5	712.8	1,007.3	306.4	20.5
1938 2/	338.8	660.7	999.5	3/ 314.5	19.0
1939	4/ 355.1	3/ 685.0	3/ 1,040.1	---	---
1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.			2/ Preliminary.		
3/ Estimated.			4/ Indicated September 1.		

MARYLAND, TYPE 32

The September 1 production estimate of Maryland tobacco is 28,800,000 pounds, which is a small decrease from the 1938 crop. Anticipated stocks as of January 1, 1940, however, are 4 percent greater than those of January 1, 1939, resulting in an estimated supply of 68 million pounds or about 1 million pounds more than the supply in 1938.

During the 8 months January-August, 17,154,463 pounds of Maryland tobacco were sold on the Baltimore hogshead market. The Hughesville auction-floor market which opened May 1 and the Marlboro market which opened May 2 both closed for the season on September 14. From the opening of the auction markets to the closing date, 7,241,000 pounds, composed principally of lower grades, were sold. Sales on the Baltimore market to September 1, and auction-floor markets for the season, together averaged about 19 cents. Exports of Maryland tobacco continue to decrease. Exports in 1938 were 4,509,375 pounds; in 1937, they were 5,320,779 pounds; and in 1936, 6,099,762 pounds. However,

a 24.7 percent increase is shown for the first 8 months of 1939 over the first 8 months of 1938. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland continue as the principal takers. Though all the reasons for the continued decline in exports of Maryland tobacco are not definitely known, it is a general belief that at least a part of this export trade could be regained by a definite improvement in packing and a guarantee of quality for foreign shipment. Other factors previously set forth in the Tobacco Situation, September 1938, are foreign production of substitute types, and the lower prices of these substitutes.

Maryland tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1933-37, annual 1938-39 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, January of following year	Total supply	Disappearance, following calendar year	Average price per pound
	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Cents
Average -					
1933-37	26.1	38.6	64.7	26.4	19.6
1938 2/	29.3	37.7	67.0	3/ 27.7	20.0
1939	4/ 28.8	3/ 39.3	3/ 68.1	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

3/ Estimated.

2/ Preliminary.

4/ Indicated September 1.

FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCOS, TYPES 21-24 and 35-37

The 1939 crop of all dark types of tobacco was estimated on September 1 as 134,600,000 pounds. Of this total, 97,200,000 pounds is represented by the fire-cured types and 37,400,000 pounds by the dark air-cured types. Estimated stocks of fire-cured are 17 percent less than a year ago, and the total estimated supply is 6 percent less than a year earlier. Supply has been declining each year since 1935, as has disappearance with the exception of 1936.

Estimated stocks of the dark air-cured types are 8.3 percent below a year earlier, but the available supply is less than 1 percent below that of 1938.

Prior to September 10, about one-fourth of the fire-cured crop had been harvested. The remainder of the Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured crops was expected to be ready for harvest by September 10, and a crop superior to any during the past few years is expected. The quality of the Virginia fire-cured crop, while not superior, is considered good.

About one-half of the One Sucker crop grown in the Kentucky and Tennessee areas, had been harvested by September 1. Favorable weather

conditions during the latter part of the growing season and during the harvesting season resulted in a yield of 884 pounds, compared with 760 pounds in 1938, and a much better quality than the 1938 crop.

Exports of all fire-cured types continued to decline in 1938. During the first 11 months of the present crop year, exports also continued to decline for all dark types except Virginia fire-cured and One Sucker. The increase in exports for Virginia fire-cured was 23 percent over the same 11 months last year due to increased takings by France, Germany, and Norway. Exports of One Sucker increased from 193,979 to 1,592,853 pounds, due to much larger purchases by Belgium during April and June. Many of the foreign countries grow dark tobaccos which compete with the dark types grown in the United States, and consumption in foreign countries as well as in the United States has tended toward products manufactured from light types rather than dark types.

The principal products manufactured from dark tobaccos are snuff, Italian-type cigars and chewing tobacco. Dark tobaccos are also exported as black fat. Snuff consumption has remained somewhat stable over a period of years at around 37 million pounds, and the trend has been away from plug chewing and dark smoking mixtures. Production of manufactured tobacco, except smoking and scrap chewing, showed decreases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939 from the year earlier. The manufactures of smoking tobacco were increased by 4.9 percent but data do not distinguish between dark smoking mixtures and light smoking mixtures.

The Byproducts Diversion program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of tobaccos for demonstration and development by Federal, State, and other government experimental agencies have helped to reduce stocks of dark tobaccos, and disappearance has been larger than it would otherwise have been. Since the beginning of the Diversion program in 1935 these agencies have diverted approximately 62 million pounds of dark types.

Growers of dark tobaccos, however, have not been able to reduce their production rapidly enough to bring production in line with decreasing exports and consumption.

Dark tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season
average price, average 1933-37, annual 1938-39 1/

Class and year	Fire-cured				
	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, : Average	
				year : price	per pound
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	beginning : Oct.	
Total, types 21-24 -					Cents
Average -					
1933-37	119.4	202.3	321.7	127.5	10.4
1938 <u>2/</u>	84.3	168.3	252.6	<u>3/</u> 113.6	8.2
1939	<u>4/</u> 97.2	<u>3/</u> 139.0	<u>3/</u> 236.2	---	---
Dark air-cured					
Total, types 35-37 -					
Average -					
1933-37	34.9	66.5	101.4	38.6	9.3
1938 <u>2/</u>	32.8	60.4	93.2	<u>3/</u> 37.8	8.0
1939	<u>4/</u> 37.4	<u>3/</u> 55.4	<u>3/</u> 92.8	---	---
One Sucker, type 35-					
Average -					
1933-37	17.1	30.7	47.8	17.0	9.1
1938 <u>2/</u>	15.8	33.6	49.4	<u>3/</u> 19.8	5.9
1939	<u>4/</u> 19.3	<u>3/</u> 29.6	<u>3/</u> 48.9	---	---
Green River, type 36-					
Average -					
1933-37	15.2	32.9	48.1	18.8	9.3
1938 <u>2/</u>	14.8	23.6	38.4	<u>3/</u> 15.6	9.6
1939	<u>4/</u> 15.6	<u>3/</u> 22.8	<u>3/</u> 38.4	---	---
Va. Sun-cured, type 37-					
Average -					
1933-37	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.8	10.6
1938 <u>2/</u>	2.2	3.2	5.4	<u>3/</u> 2.4	12.7
1939	<u>4/</u> 2.5	<u>3/</u> 3.0	<u>3/</u> 5.5	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Indicated September 1.

CIGAR TOBACCO, TYPES 41-62

Total production of filler, binder, and wrapper tobaccos, indicated September 1, is 126,437,000 pounds, or 17.5 percent more than the 1938 production of 107,651,000 pounds. Production of filler types is about equal to the estimated 1938 disappearance. Production of binder types, as a class, is about equal to the 1938 disappearance when allowance is made for tobacco still in the hands of growers, especially in the Southern Wisconsin area. Production of wrapper types is about 600,000 pounds above the estimated disappearance in 1938.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1938, consumption of large cigars increased 1.7 percent over the previous year. Withdrawals during the 2 months, July-August, 1939, increased 3.7 percent over the same 2 months in 1938. Withdrawals for each month of 1939 through August have shown an increase over each of the same months in 1938.

Cigar tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1933-37, annual 1938-39 1/

Class and year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappear- ance, year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Filler, types 41-45--					
Average -					
1933-37	42.3	168.2	210.5	46.4	9.0
1938 <u>3/</u>	45.6	156.9	202.5	<u>4/</u> 52.2	12.3
1939	<u>5/</u> 52.4	<u>4/</u> 150.3	<u>4/</u> 202.7	---	---
Binder, types 51-55--					
Average -					
1933-37	38.4	181.3	219.7	54.6	12.3
1938 <u>3/</u>	53.0	138.0	191.0	<u>4/</u> 74.2	9.6
1939	<u>5/</u> 62.7	<u>4/</u> 116.8	<u>4/</u> 179.5	---	---
Wrapper, types 61-62:					
Average -					
1933-37	7.8	13.9	21.7	8.8	76.9
1938 <u>3/</u>	9.0	12.6	21.6	<u>4/</u> 10.7	72.9
1939	<u>5/</u> 11.3	<u>4/</u> 10.9	<u>4/</u> 22.2	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent. 2/ Stocks held on farms not included.
3/ Preliminary. Production includes loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,574,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Indicated September 1.

Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States,
July-June 1937-38, and July-August 1938-39 1/

Products	Year beginning July			July-August		
	1937	1938	Change	1938	1939	Change
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
Small cigarettes	164,382	163,017	÷ 2.2	29,677	30,832	÷ 3.9
Large cigarettes	3	3	0.0	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u> ÷ 19.9
Large cigars	5,363	5,453	÷ 1.7	934	969	÷ 3.7
Small cigars	175	161	- 8.0	16	23	÷ 43.8
Snuff <u>3/</u>	37,105	38,511	÷ 3.8	5,693	6,023	÷ 5.7
Manufactured tobacco <u>3/</u>	299,833	304,132	÷ 1.4	52,317	53,514	÷ 2.3

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals include products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. 2/ Less than 500,000; percentage change calculated on actual figures.

3/ Thousand pounds.

Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States,
July-June 1937-38, and June 1938-39

Manufactured tobacco	Year beginning July			June		
	1937	1938	Change	1938	1939	Change
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Smoking	190,714	200,118	÷ 4.9	17,118	17,979	÷ 5.0
Plug	55,660	53,352	- 4.1	5,036	4,652	- 7.6
Twist	5,891	5,500	- 6.6	460	484	÷ 5.2
Fine-cut	5,103	4,538	- 10.1	427	461	÷ 8.0
Scrap chewing	43,498	43,805	÷ 0.7	4,142	3,917	- 5.4

Exports of tobacco from the United States, by types, export weight,
1937 and 1938

Type	11 months beginning October		
	1937	1938	Change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured <u>1/</u>	361,919	362,501	÷ 0.2
Burley	10,031	10,363	÷ 2.3
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	43,277	42,195	- 2.5
Va. fire-cured	7,354	9,031	÷ 22.8
Maryland <u>2/</u>	2,536	3,163	÷ 24.7
One Sucker	194	1,593	÷ 721.1
Green River	3,588	2,037	- 41.8
Cigar leaf	1,165	2,552	÷ 119.1
Black, fat, water baler, and dark African	7,034	6,856	- 3.2
Perique	113	157	÷ 38.9
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	14,367	27,106	÷ 88.7

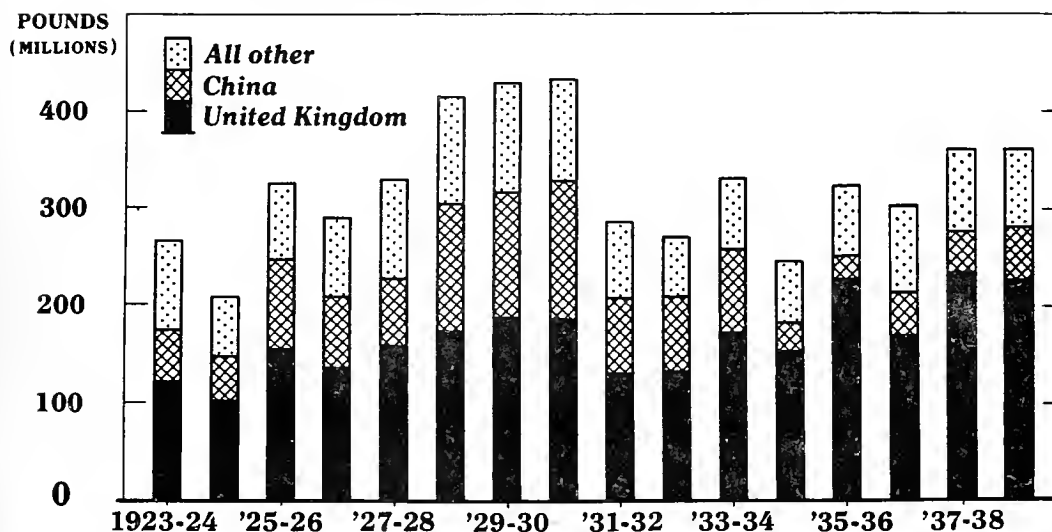
1/ 12 months beginning July. The July-August 1939 exports of flue-cured were 38,572,483 pounds compared with 40,161,536 pounds in July-August 1938, or a decrease of 4.0 percent. 2/ 8 months beginning January 1938 and January 1939.

Acreage and production of tobacco in the United States, by types, 1938 and 1939

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1938	1939	Change	1938	1939	Change
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Total flue-cured, Types 11-14	912.1	1,103.9	+21.0	785.7	1,014.7	+29.1
Old and Middle Belt, Type 11	347.0	404.0	+16.4	267.3	337.2	+26.2
Eastern North Carolina, Type 12 ..	293.0	366.0	+24.9	252.0	358.7	+42.3
South Carolina, Type 13	168.5	206.0	+22.3	160.7	203.8	+26.8
Georgia, Type 14	103.6	127.9	+23.5	105.7	115.0	+ 8.8
Total fire-cured, Types 21-24	114.5	113.9	- .5	84.3	97.2	+15.3
Virginia, Type 21	20.4	21.4	+ 4.9	14.5	17.7	+22.1
Ky. and Tenn., Type 22	64.0	63.1	- 1.4	46.1	55.1	+19.5
Ky. and Tenn., Type 23	28.1	27.4	- 2.5	22.0	22.7	+ 3.2
Henderson, Type 24	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0
Burley, Type 31	406.6	407.3	+ .2	338.8	355.1	+ 4.8
Maryland, Type 32	37.5	37.9	+ 1.1	29.3	28.8	- 1.7
Total dark air-cured, Types 35-37 ..	40.6	42.8	+ 5.4	32.8	37.4	+14.0
One Sucker, Type 35	20.8	21.8	+ 4.8	15.8	19.3	+22.2
Green River, Type 36	17.0	18.0	+ 5.9	14.8	15.6	+ 5.4
Va. sun-cured, Type 37	2.8	3.0	+ 7.1	2.2	2.5	+13.6
Total cigar filler, Types 41-45 ...:	38.8	44.1	+13.7	45.6	52.4	+14.9
Pa. Seedleaf, Type 41	24.0	26.9	+12.1	31.8	33.6	+ 5.7
Miami Valley, Types 42-44	13.6	15.6	+14.7	12.3	17.1	+39.0
Ga. and Fla. sun-grown, Type 45 ..	1.2	1.6	+33.3	1.5	1.7	+13.3
Total cigar binder, Types 51-55 ...:	42.2	41.7	- 1.2	3/53.0	62.7	+18.3
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, Type 51 ..	8.1	8.1	0.0	3/ 9.1	13.8	+51.6
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, Type 52:	7.3	7.7	+ 5.5	3/ 8.4	13.1	+56.0
N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed, Type 53 ..	1.4	1.7	+21.4	2.0	2.1	+ 5.0
Southern Wisconsin, Type 54	15.0	14.0	- 6.7	20.1	19.3	- 4.0
Northern Wisconsin, Type 55	10.4	10.2	- 1.9	13.4	14.4	+ 7.5
Total cigar wrapper, Types 61-62 ...:	10.5	10.9	+ 3.8	3/ 9.0	11.3	+25.6
Conn. Valley Shadegrown, Type 61 ..	7.3	7.7	+ 5.5	3/ 5.4	8.1	+50.0
Ga. and Fla. Shadegrown, Type 62 ..	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.6	3.2	-11.1
Total, all types	1,602.8	1,802.5	+12.5	1,378.5	1,659.6	+20.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated September 1. 3/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds.

Flue-cured Tobacco: Exports from the United States, 1923-24 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 20627-8

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE EXPORTS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO HAVE BEEN MATERIALLY AFFECTED IN RECENT YEARS BY TRADE BARRIERS, AND THE INCREASE IN COMPETITION OF FOREIGN-GROWN TYPES. EXPORTS TO CHINA HAVE BEEN ON A MATERIALLY LOWER LEVEL SINCE 1934.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1923-24 TO DATE ^{1/}

Year beginning July	United Kingdom	China ^{2/}	Other countries	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1923-24	120.8	52.6	92.6	266.0
1924-25	100.6	47.0	59.9	207.5
1925-26	153.5	93.6	77.3	324.4
1926-27	134.9	71.9	81.9	288.7
1927-28	157.5	68.8	102.6	328.9
1928-29	171.5	131.3	111.1	413.9
1929-30	186.6	128.1	115.2	429.9
1930-31	184.4	143.9	104.4	432.7
1931-32	129.4	77.4	78.7	285.5
1932-33	131.8	76.7	61.2	269.7
1933-34	170.5	87.0	72.8	330.3
1934-35	152.4	29.0	63.1	244.5
1935-36	226.6	24.0	72.2	322.8
1936-37	170.5	43.1	89.0	302.6
1937-38	237.0	40.2	84.7	361.9
1938-39	228.3	53.9	80.3	362.5
1939-40				

^{1/} Export weight.

^{2/} Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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